The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscription by mail, (per year), $ 10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading, for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in all instances can these terms be departed from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect it a whole amount—whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1874. NO. 138

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Saturday's Session of the House.

Reports from the Appropriation Committee.

Relief of Miseries of Prison Life

Training of Common School Teachers

Protection from Petroleum.

Census of Population and Industries of the State.

THE GREAT BANK SWINDLE.

Arrest of a Member of the House

He and His Partner Held in $2,500 Bail.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1874.

HOUSE.

Many petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Brock way submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the special committee appointed on Thursday last to investigate the alleged attempt to swindle the banks of this State be instructed to inquire, so far as practicable, the names and locations of the banks which contributed to the fund asked for in a circular signed by Gibbons and Saunders, and the amounts contributed, and to report the same to this House.

Mr. Webb offered a resolution that, until otherwise ordered, the House will hold sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, to commence at 3 o'clock P.M. and adjourn at 6 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. Newmyer, the resolution was amended by striking out Friday and 6 P. M. and then passed.

Mr. Little moved that the hall of the House be tendered on Tuesday next, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., for the Legislative reunion. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the Sub-Committee on Education were granted leave of absence on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next.

Mr. Vogdes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported an appropriation for the Western State Penitentiary.

Mr. Gerwig, from the same committee—An appropriation for the House of Refuge, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mitchell, from the same committee—An appropriation for the Pennsylvania Reform School.

Mr. Wainwright, from the same committee—An appropriation for the Eastern State Penitentiary.

Mr. Bates, from the same committee—An appropriation for the Society for the Alleviation of the Miseries of Public Prisons.

Mr. Egan, from the same committee—An appropriation for the expenses of the State Board of Public Charities.

Mr. Mylin, from the same committee—An appropriation for the Orthoepedic Hospital of Philadelphia.

Mr. Oliver, from the Committee on Education, reported an act to provide for the due training of teachers in the common schools of the Commonwealth.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Reynolds—To define the liability of sureties upon written instruments for the payment of money.

Mr. Newmyer—For the better protection of persons and property from damage by petroleum, and for the appointment of inspectors.

Mr. Allen, of Dauphin county—To provide for the publication of the ninth volume of the transactions of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Mr. Allison—To regulate the sale of goods, wares and merchandise in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Bates—A supplement to the militia act of April, 1864.

Mr. Gerwig—Making the office of Mayor a salaried office.

Mr. Carey—To make valid the title to real estate when the deeds have not been properly acknowledged; also to make valid the title to real estate in cases where executors, administrators or others acting in a fiduciary capacity have conveyed the same.

Mr. Brookway—For the better regulation of appeals from assessment of damages by viewers of property taken for public use.

Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia—Requiring a census of the population and industries of the State, to be taken on the 1st of June, 1875; also to repeal an act to allow the voters of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, to vote on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Talley—To provide for an equitable mode of assessing and taxing machinery in use by manufacturers.

Mr. Cross—For an appropriation to the State Normal School; also to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled an act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, etc.

Mr. Baird—To prevent the destruction of forests, farm fences and buildings by locomotives on railroads; to relieve the sureties of A. B. Kelly, late Prothonotary of Cambria county.

Mr. Allen, of Warren—Relative to burial grounds in incorporated boroughs.

Mr. Cresler—To provide for the decrease of the social evil, and to provide for the better government of houses of ill-fame.

Mr. McCullough—For the better security of the weekly payment of the wages of laborers, employees and others.

House bill No. 19, entitled an act to provide for better security in cases when bail is entered for stay of execution was considered and negatived in committee, when the House adjourned until Monday next, at two o'clock P. M.

The Bank Black-Mailing Scheme—Arrest of a Member of the House as One of the Guilty Parties.

Warrants were issued this afternoon by United States Commissioner McCarroll for the arrest of J. M. Kreiter, of this city, and Wm. H. Dimmick, a member of the House, representing the counties of Pike and Wayne, charging them with violating the United States Postal laws by devising a scheme or artifice to defraud, by means of the postoffice establishment, the penalty for which offense is a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, or both, as the court shall direct.

The warrants were issued upon the information of United States officers in the employ of the postoffice department, and were handed to Deputy United States Marshal Hoopes for execution. Between two and three o'clock Deputy Hoopes arrested Kreiter on Market, near Third street, and Dimmick at the Bolton House. The accused were taken before S. J. M. McCarroll, United States Commissioner, and required to enter bail in the sum of $2,500 each to await a hearing.

FIRE RECORD.

Covington, Ky.—$15,000.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—About one o'clock last night the Covington, Ky., planing mill, owned by Strawbridge & McDonnold, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $15,000. There was no insurance on the stock. The building was insured for $5,000 in the Kenton, of Covington.

Avon, N. Y.—$40,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 22.—A fire today destroyed the United States Hotel and other buildings in the business portion of Avon, Livingston county. Loss $40,000; insurance $20,000.

Indian Troubles Subsiding—Resolutions of the Omaha Merchant's Club.

OMAHA, February 21.—Nothing of interest has been heard from Generals Sheridan and Ord, who, with a portion of their staff, went yesterday morning to investigate the Indian question. It is the general opinion that no further trouble will be had, the Indians who committed the late depredations having all gone north to the Tongue river, which is nearly one thousand miles from here.

Department of city at a meeting last night, passed resolutions expressing belief in Chief Engineer Simpson's innocence and determination to sustain him. At a meeting of the Merchant's Club, composed of prominent citizens and capitalists of this city and State, held last night, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Reports have been circulated throughout the country that Nebraska is in danger of an Indian war and complications upon its settlements, on account of difficulties occurring at Indian agencies located hundreds of miles from the extreme western borders of the State, and many exaggerated statements have been made, which are calculated to reflect great damage upon its interests; therefore,

Resolved, That the murder of Robinson Coleman and Appleton, near Red Cloud agency, in the Territory of Dakota, grew out of local difficulties at that agency, and involved not the slightest indication of a general uprising of Indian tribes.

Resolved, That, from the best information obtainable, no hostile Sioux had contemplated or made any movement looking to attacks upon the settlements in Nebraska or Wyoming; that official reports from Col. Smith, commandant at Fort Laramie, confirmed by those of Agent Saville, show that Red Cloud and a large majority of Indians at the various agencies are guarding them against possible injury from Northern hostile Indians, which proves their friendly disposition beyond cavil or dispute.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this club that Congress would do a wise act to transfer the exclusive control and conduct of Indian affairs to the Department of War.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1874.

HOUSE.

Mr. SHANKS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill confirming and ratifying the agreement made by Felix R. Brunot with the eastern band of Shoshonee Indians for the purchase by the United States of one-third of the Shoshonee reservation for twenty-five thousand dollars, payable in cattle, at the rate of five thousand dollars a year. Referred.

Mr. BANNING presented a petition to have the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday declared a public holiday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to adjourn from to-day until Tuesday next, on the ground that Monday was to be generally observed as the birthday of George Washington. Agreed to—yeas 115, nays 88.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend its line through Washington, the question being on Mr. Negley's motion to lay the bill on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas 109, nays 120.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and stated several objections to the bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that the bill would give the railroad company the entire control of the river front of Washington.

Mr. SCOFIELD stated his objections to the bill. It would cause the ultimate removal of the navy yard and destroy its influence as long as it remained. It would also compel the removal of the Observatory, shut off the river front and ruin the commerce of the city. After further debate the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Orth in the chair.

Bills were reported from the Committee of the Whole and passed by the House as follows: For the relief of Wm. H. Pilkinton, Henry Savage, acting Charge d'Affairs in Gautemala, James De Long, Henry S. Willis, for removing obstructions from the Savannah river, John J. Watson, Edward Savage, of Minnesota, Ephraim P. Showalter, Lucius A. Romaine, James Long, Wm. E. Childs, Capt. A. B. Dyer, John N. Newman, Ninth Tennessee cavalry, Jos. Mann, late army chaplain, Rice M. Brown, soldier of the Mexican war, Wm. N. Williams, late Lieutenant Indiana volunteers, and Samuel E. Rankin; also authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the army.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday.

A WOMAN'S VICTORY.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts Declares Ladies Eligible for School Commissioners.

BOSTON, February 21.—Whether or no a woman can legally hold office under the laws of Massachusetts has been a subject of vexed discussion for some years and it is pleasant to know that it has been summarily answered by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, Boston, it seems, elected three ladies to serve upon its School Board (one of whom, Mrs. Ann Adeline Badger, once drowned herself in Long Island Sound); and when these ladies made claim to their seats, the remaining members of the Board voted that they should be seated. The question then went to the State Legislature and thence to the Supreme Court, which rendered the following decision yesterday afternoon:

The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court respectfully submit the following answer to the question upon which their opinion was required by the order of the honorable House of Representatives on the 16th day of the present month. The question is stated in these words:

"Under the Constitution of this Commonwealth, can a woman be a member of a school committee?"

The question is limited to the effect of the Constitution upon the capacity of a woman to hold this office, and involves no interpretation of statutes. If the Constitution prevents a woman from being a member of the School Commission, it must be by reason of some express provision thereof, or else by necessary implication, arising either from the nature of the office itself or from the law of Massachusetts, as existing when the Constitution was adopted and in the limit of which it must be read. The Constitution contains nothing relative to school commissions. The office is created and regulated by statute, and the Constitution confers upon the general court full power and authority to name and settle anually or provide by fixed laws for naming and settling all civil officers within the Commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not in the Constitution otherwise provided for. The common law of England, which was our law upon the subject, permitted a woman to fill any local office of an administrative character, the duties attached to which it seemed such that a woman was competent to perform them. The duties of a School Commission relate exclusively to the education of children and youth in the town or city for which it is elected. They consist of the general charge and superintendence of the schools, including employment of teachers, the election of school books, and the regulation of the attendance of scholars and the preparation of school registers and returns, and they are in no respect of such a nature that they cannot be well and efficiently performed by women. The necessary conclusion is that there is nothing in the Constitution of the Commonwealth to prevent a woman from being a member of a School Commission, and that the question proposed must be respectfully answered in the affirmative.

JOHN WELLS,
JAMES D. COLT,
SETH AMES,
HORACE GRAY,
MARCUS MORTON,
WM. C. ENDICOTT,
CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1874.

SUICIDE OF AN ACTOR.

Hamilton J. Smith, of Memphis, an actor who played under the name of Notlimah Smith, shot himself to-day at the Madison Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK, February 22, 1874.

EDSON BRADLEY EXPECTED HOME.

Negotiations are making for the return of Edson Bradley, the bankrupt Broadway merchant, who ran away to Canada from his creditors in December with $70,000 in gold. He is expected this week. His creditors are H. B. Claflin and A. T. Stewart. It is said his offense will be forgiven on his restoring the property he took with him.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, died at Galveston on Saturday.

The steamship Ontario, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The steamer Rheim, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

Outstanding local tenders on Saturday amounted to $881,330,327.

The Astor House of New York will not be kept as a hotel after May 1st.

Several deaths from famine have recently taken place in Napoul, Hindostan.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason, for thirty years rector of Christ Episcopal church of Raleigh, is dead.

The United States steamers Gettysburg and Ossipee and the monitor Ajax arrived at Key West Saturday morning.

The Kansas Senate has passed the joint resolution to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the people of the State.

Unusually heavy rains are reported from Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and Nashville. Fears are entertained of much damage to railroads.

Twelve mills and about two thousand operatives in Kensington, Pa., are idle, owing to a strike for an advance of fifteen per cent. over the present rate of wages.

Victoria Woodhull, announced to "lecture" in Chicago Saturday and Sunday evenings last, was unable to secure a hall in that city, and has left for more appreciative regions.

The Foster farm was sold on Saturday by the tax collector at Worcester, Mass., to recover unpaid taxes of 1872 which the owners refused to pay, Mrs. Foster not being allowed to vote.

The Bayview distillery, with the spirits on hand, and the wholesale liquor store of Louis Fanecoul have been seized for violation of the Internal Revenue laws. The distillery is valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. O'Conner, a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention from Seneca county, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati Saturday night, of pulmonary consumption, after an absence of five or six days from the sessions of the convention.

The Asiatic cholera is raging in Buenos Ayres with great malignity, claiming from thirty to forty victims a day. The total number of deaths at last accounts amounted to three hundred and seven. Fifty thousand people have abandoned their homes in the city to seek refuge in the open country.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of to-day will contain an editorial in answer to the assumption that the Chicago Merchants Exchange meeting of Friday was a rebuke to the United States Senators from Illinois. The article says States Senators from Illinois. The article says the meeting was composed of only ten men, whereas Messrs. Logan and Oglesby represent three millions of people.

A Washington dispatch says there are rumors in that city that Mr. Schenck will return from the London mission at his own request, and will be succeeded by Mr. Fish, Secretary of State. Mr. Bancroft is also said to have expressed a desire to retire from Berlin, and Rev. J. P. Thompson, now in that city, is urged upon the President as his successor as Minister to Prussia.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DISRAELI'S CABINET—DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, February 21.—The action of Disraeli in limiting his Cabinet to twelve members, is generally approved by the press. Sir Charles Edward Trevellyn is to be made a Baronet. Francis John Parkenham, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, and Watson, Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, are to exchange places. The following

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS

under the new government are announced: Lord Saudon, Vice President of the Council; Lord George Charles Lennox, Commissioner of Works and Buildings; W. H. Smith, member of Parliament elect from Westminster, Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

SURRENDER OF THE ASHANTEE CAPITAL AND KING.

LONDON, February 21.—News has been received of the surrender of Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and that the King and family are prisoners.

THE PEOPLE'S WILLIAM WILL RETIRE.

LONDON, February 22.—It is represented that Gladstone has determined to no longer to take an active part in Parliamentary proceedings. There is much speculation as to who will succeed him as the head of the opposition. The *Observer* hopes that Gladstone's determination is not final.

THE JAPANESE INSURRECTION.

LONDON, February 22.—Dispatches from Nagasaki say the insurrection is spreading and the situation is critical. The insurgents are advancing on that place, and at last accounts were so near that foreign residents were preparing to leave.

Spain.

FIGHTING IN BISCAY—ABANDONMENT OF PORTUGALETE BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, February 22.—Severe fighting has been going on in Biscay for several days. General Dorregaray, with 25,000 insurgents, holds the heights above Sowerostro. The Republicans have taken the first height. Their losses are heavy. Wounded are coming into Santander. The fleet has left that port to attack Portugalete, which will be simultaneously assaulted by land.

LATER.—The fleet entered the river on Friday, and found that Portugalete had been abandoned by the Carlists.

BAYONNE, February 22.—The Carlists have taken the town of Vinarez in Valencia.

BAYONNE, February 22.—The garrison of Vinaroz, numbering two hundred, were taken prisoners by the Carlists.

Germany.

THE ALSATIAN DELEGATES LEAVE THE REICHSTAG.

PARIS, February 22.—The Alsatian Deputies have withdrawn from the Reichstag and returned to Strasbourg.

Italy.

ALL BISHOPS SUMMONED TO ROME.

ROME, February 22.—The *Popolo Romano* says Cardinal Antonelli has sent a circular letter to all Bishops asking them to come to Rome, as the Pope wishes to see them before he dies.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 21.—Steamers Calabria and Minnesota, from New York, arrived out.

GLASGOW, February 22.—Steamship State of Georgia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 21.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day £8,000. Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for account 92⅞@92⅝. 5-20's, 10⅜; do '67, 10⅜; 10-40's, 9⅞@9⅝; new 5's, 104⅝. New York Central 96; Erie 44⅜; Erie preferred, 68⅝.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes 69 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¼@8¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,500, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Tallow 37s 9d. Others unchanged.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said to his congregation last night that history would not show a parallel to the effort in the West to suppress dram drinking, which he characterized as a scourge of the household. It is an evil that has defied legislation, but now, under the Providence of God, there has arisen a moral cyclone, a perfect tempest of influence. The praying crusade against the saloons will begin to-morrow in this city. States had been at the war before by putting strychnine in her coffee and once by giving her candy with the same on it. There was no one appeared against him, however, at the Justice's office, and he was released. He recounted for the strychnine being on the candy by saying he had strychnine in his pocket, which he had been using to poison rats with. They have only been recently married.

A Strike Engineer Struck.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., February 22, 1874.

Samuel Marchbank was arrested this morning and committed to jail for cutting the telegraph wires near Jamison, O., during the engineers' strike in December last.

Body-Snatching—Burglary Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 22, 1874.

It was discovered yesterday that the body of Christian Garrett, who committed suicide a short time ago, had been stolen from the grave yard at Hillsboro, twelve miles east of Washington.

The trial of Rankin and Steep for burglary, was concluded to-day. Steep was acquitted. Sentence in the case of Rankin was suspended, counsel having given notice of a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground of insanity.

Southern State Fair Association.

DAVTON, O., February 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting to-night organized the Southern State Fair Association to hold an exposition here next fall, and a permanent capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars will be taken. The object is to represent the agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests of all kinds.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Our Next District Attorney.

Hard Work in Behalf of Candidates.

THE SENATE BANKRUPT BILL.

Naval Enlistments and Expenses.

Temperance Excitement Reaches the Capital.

Meetings of the Congressional Society.

Reorganization of War Department

Sermon by Bishop Pinckney, of Maryland

The Reformed Episcopal Church Discussed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1874.

District Attorneyship.

Applications, petitions and indorsements are pouring in in large numbers in the interests of the rival candidates for the District Attorneyship. The friends of McNally, mainly the bar of Clearfield, claim that as Mr. Swoope was from that county, Mr. McNally ought to be appointed to complete the term. It will be several days before the contest will crystallize into shape for action.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee have not yet taken up the Senate Bankrupt bill, but propose to do so at an early day. The committee were originally in favor of an absolute repeal of the bankrupt act; they will now, however, accept the Senate bill as a basis, but will probably report in favor of certain modifications to it, including the $4,000,000 extra appropriation by Congress.

Naval Appropriations.

There were but a little over $11,000,000 remaining on the first of January of the entire naval appropriation for this fiscal year. The Secretary says, however, that he will have no abundance without any further appropriation.

Extra Enlistments.

During the Virginius excitement, 1,500 extra men were enlisted in the navy. The House bill legalizing this extra enlistment has lain unacted upon on the table of the Senate for two months.

The Congressional Temperance Society

held two meetings to-day on the subject of temperance, and will commence crusade in this District next Saturday. At Lincoln Hall this afternoon John Cessna presided, and a number of speeches were made. It was announced that a plan of operations would be devised at once. The meeting at the Congregational church to-night was very enthusiastic.

Sermon by Bishop Pinckney.

The Right Rev. William Pinckney, D.D., Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, delivered an eloquent sermon at the Epiphany Church this evening, in which he took occasion to set forth the doctrines held by the Episcopal church of America as against the so-called Reformed Episcopal Church started by Bishop Cummins. Bishop Pinckney said that he would give a discourse on forgiveness of sin, and after some prelin inary observations on that subject explained the material differences between the English and American prayer book. Absolution and private confession, he said, were erased from the American book, and that people must confess to God. He alluded to the power exercised by the Roman clergy, and said that the effect was disastrous and injurious to the moral and spiritual health of the people. The people could come for advice, but not for confession. The prayer book, he said, was soundly Protestant, and speaks a language which every one understands. He cautioned the people against yielding to the destructive spirit of the age, which was a longing for change. The prayer book, he said, bore the impress of the early ages, and was the rock of the Bible. The spacious church was literally packed, and the sermon was listened to with profound attention.

Reorganization of the War Department.

The bill introduced from the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department provides for the following organization in that department as compared with the present:

Office, &c.	Persons.	Present Am't.	Proposed. Persons.	Proposed. Am't.
Secretary's	10	$ 67,645 00	10	$ 73,790 00
Cashiers	2	5,000 00	2	5,000 00
Adjutant General's	342	284,677 00	201	231,460 00
Inspector General's	6	5,454 00	6	5,340 00
Q'rmaster General's	146	172,600 00	136	167,200 00
Paym. ser General's	31	32,500 00	20	24,000 00
Comissary General's	31	27,052 00	20	20,520 00
Surgeon General's	229	202,000 00	120	160,000 00
Engineer	20	27,580 80	22	32,100 00
Ordnance	24	29,294 00	24	29,340 00
Military Justice	10	11,863 00	10	14,300 00
Signal Service	3	3,000 00	3	3,000 00
Total	942	$1,106,300 74	703	$965,790 00
Med cal attendance for enlisted men		13,000 00		
	942	$1,119,300 74		
	703	965,790 00		
Immediate reduction	179	$153,547 74		
Temporary	146	$179,000 00		

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1874.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

General Fitz John Porter has telegraphed Senator Cameron in relation to Mr. Chandler's resolution in the Senate yesterday, as follows: "I offer no objection to Senator Chandler's motion to remove the oath of secresy from members of my court. I will give some of them a chance to change their opinions as to the charges defended, and to join in my appeal."

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY FUND.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives statements in regard to the captured and abandoned property fund, containing the following information: The total amount of money covered into the Treasury as the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, consisting almost entirely of cotton, was $20,910,656. Of this amount there has been paid to claimants and awards of the Court of Claims amounting to $1,834,011.

PERSONAL.

Alexander H. Stephens rode out to-day for the first time in several weeks. General Spinner has returned from Florida. Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana, left to-night to attend the funeral of his mother in Ohio.

ANOTHER COMET DISCOVERED.

Professor Henry Reed, telegraphs this morning from the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, the announcement of the discovery of a comet, right ascension 20 hours 42 minutes of declination, plus 24 degrees 51 minutes, with a faint motion southeast 21½ degrees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1874.

BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

The House thus far has passed one hundred and fifteen bills and about fifty resolutions calling upon departments for information. The Senate business makes a small showing compared with that of the House.

CONTEMPLATED POSTAL CHANGES.

The Senate Appropriation Committee will propose the abolition of the postal car system on railroads, and the repeal of the clause providing for the free delivery of letters; the latter on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of residents in a few cities which the people at large are taxed to pay for. It is stated that such changes would well nigh cover the $7,080,000 estimated as the deficiencies of the Postal Department for the ensuing year.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF CERTAIN WAR MEASURES.

The House Committee on Judiciary report that as all other property and rights of property of persons engaged in the late rebellion, have, by general acts of amnesty and the laws of the United States, been exempted from confiscation, there can be no reason for now retaining on the statute book such acts and parts of acts as were very properly enacted to prevent aid and comfort to the enemy of the United States during the war which, by their due and ordinary force not arise of the United States in receiving their just dues, amount to confiscation thereof; and also that such acts to the same effect which were passed to hinder and prevent disloyal persons whose disabilities had not then been removed because of their participation in rebellion, from making any claim against the government for their due and ordinary pay, during out of rebellion prior thereto, should also be repealed. The committee therefore, report a bill repealing the Act of March 3d, 1865, prohibiting the payment of debts due by the United States before the war unless loyalty is proved, and repealing the oath, at present required of applicants for pensions.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR MONDAY.

For the Ohio Valley, northwesterly winds and cloudy weather.

For New England and the Lower Lake region, northeasterly winds, with cloud and rain or snow. For the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, higher temperature and cloudy weather. For the Southwest, rising barometer, diminishing northerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States and Virginia, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or rising barometer and cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 22, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	42	E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	44	E.	Light rain.
Davenport, Iowa	34	S. W.	Snow.
Fort Gibson, C. N	65	W.	Clearing.
Fort Sully, D. T	7	N.	Fair.
Indianapolis	40	N. W.	Heavy rain.
Kookuk, Iowa	29	W.	Rain.
Leavenworth, Ka	12	W.	Clear.
Louisville, KY	48	N.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	46	N. W.	Rain.
Nashville, Tenn	57	W.	Rain.
Omaha, Neb	9	N. W.	Snow.
Pittsburgh, Pa	41	E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	39	W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	9	N.	Snow.
Vicksburg, Miss	55	N. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton, D. T	7	N. W.	Snow.
Lacrosse, Minn	18	N. E.	Snow.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Accident—Four Killed.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., February 22.—At 2 P. M. to-day an engine ran off the track at Unionedale, on the Jefferson branch, between Susquehanna and Carbondale, and fell down an embankment seventy-five feet, instantly killing the conductor, John R. Harding, engineer Cramer, the fireman, Daniel Cramer, and a brakeman, Thomas Rafter.

Boy Killed by Non-Explosive.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD, PA., February 22, 1874.

A boy ten or twelve years old, son of T. Jones, of this place, on Friday night while his parents were at church, attempted to kindle a fire with coal oil, with the usual result. The boy died this morning.

Sudden Death of a Well-Known Citizen of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 22.—Robert E. Kellep, a well-known citizen, was found dead in his bed in the City Hotel, Saturday morning. He had taken an overdose of laudanum, and, it is believed, with the intention of ending his life. Deceased was formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and for the past few years was Superintendent of street paving, and had been in the employ of the Tillmany Company.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 21.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to amend the act to incorporate Sharpshooters Associations so as to exempt members of such organizations from jury duty.

Governor Allen has appointed ex-Chief Justice P. Ranney, of Cleveland, ex-Governor Hayes, of Fremont, ex-Governor Noyes, of Cincinnati, Hon. J. Harran, of Cincinnati, and Hon. George L. Converse, members of the Ohio State Board of Centennial Managers.

Governor Allen has appointed Patrick Olmstead, of Cleveland, Quartermaster General.

Territory of Utah.

SALT LAKE, February 21.—The Utah Legislature adjourned this morning *sine die*, very little having been accomplished at this session, as most of the bills passed were of such a character as not to meet the approval of the Governor.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Official Report of the Autopsy—The Life Mystery Explained.

The Philadelphia *Medical Times* of Friday contained the full official report of the College of Physicians on the autopsy of the Siamese twins, from which we make the following extracts:

A special meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was held at the hall Wednesday evening, February 18th, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on the Siamese twins, Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, United States Navy, in the chair.

The bodies of the Siamese twins being upon the table, the meeting proceeded to hear the report of Drs. Pancoast and Allen. On behalf of the commission, Dr. Pancoast stated that the dissection not having been entirely completed, their report would be a verbal one, to be followed at some later date by a memoir upon the subject. He further remarked that it had been agreed that he should confine himself chiefly the surgical aspect of the matter in hand, while to his colleague had been assigned the demonstration of the anatomical peculiarities.

The feature of greatest interest is connected with this band—about four inches long, and two inches wide, of fibrous tissue. In addition to this, there are other points of importance in teratology, in regard to the fulfillment of the law of homologous union, in relation to the juncture of the two muscles, and the fascize of the obliquus and transversalis at their point of meeting in the centre of the band. In regard to the position of the hearts, the latter had their apices pointed toward each other; but we have not yet opened the thorax. The livers we have found to approximate to each other and to push through the respective peritoneal openings into the band. We extended our incisions to the margin of the band in front. By placing my hand in the peritoneal cavity of Eng, and my colleague placing his hand in the peritoneal cavity of Chang, we pushed before us processes of peritoneum, which ran on to the median line of the band; and we could feel our fingers in the lower portion of the band, behind the median line, with a distinct layer of peritoneum between them, demonstrating at once the prolongation of the peritoneum into the band, and the complete separation of one peritoneal cavity from the other at this median line. Above that we felt some traces of vascular connection, apparently running from one liver to the other; but this we will examine into when we have a better opportunity of carefully dissecting and examining the vascular structures may exist. We also noticed that in turning off the flaps consisting of the anterior walls of the abdomen, the hypogastric arteries, as illustrated by the diagram on the blackboard, ran upward in each body into the band. We lost them in this way, as we think, toward the common umbilicus in the anterior inferior surface of the middle of the band.

It is probable that the two hypogastric arteries on each side passed through this umbilicus. Whether or not there were two umbilical veins we have not yet been able to decide, nor to answer the question whether the umbilical cord was double or single, and composed of the four hypogastric arteries and two umbilical veins, or whether the placenta was single, double, or twin.

We also recognized that the ensiform appendix, as shown in the diagram of each side, was prolonged and united in the middle line. On our later examination we find that there is complete continuity of structure of the cartilages, but no true joint at the middle line, although it is possible there may be some small synovial sacs further up. The motion is mainly due, as I here demonstrate to you, by moveing these bodies one upon the other, to the elasticity of the connected ensiform appendices and intervening fibre cartilages.

In regard to the vascular connection of the band, we have not yet been able to make so thorough and careful an examination as we wished; but still, in throwing colored plaster into the portal circulation of Chang, it has been found to flow through the vessels of the upper part of the band into the portal vessels of Eng. So that the surgical anatomy of the band consists in the skin and fascia which cover it, the two separate peritoneal pouches which meet in the middle, the large peritoneal ponch, the vascular connection, to whatever extent they may exist between the two portal circulations, and the remains of the hypogastric arteries in the lower portion of the band. Thus the main difficulty in any operation for section of the band would seem to be in regard to the peritoneal processes and the portal circulation. The anastomosis which may exist between the internal mammary arteries and the intercostals in the integument in the upper portion of the band, of course would present no difficulty.

I will not venture upon any further remarks as to the surgery of the case, while there are so many distinguished gentlemen present more competent than myself to give an opinion. At the same time, operations on the peritoneum may not be considered so hazardous in this day, when ovariotomy, gastronomy and even Cesarian section are so often performed. The peritoneum pouches themselves would not present so great a difficulty as might be anticipated, under pressure and acupuncture, by which the sensitiveness of the structure might be so altered as to permit of a section. A case of the kind occurred at Mount Airy, that in Paris a surgeon had made the experiment of applying pressure upon the band, and it was reported to have caused fainting in consequence. I could the twins had fainted in consequence. I could not assent, however, whether this was from fright, design or actual pain.

As Dr. Hollingsworth is present, it may be proper for me to mention a fact which that gentleman can corroborate, that Eng was the stronger physically and Chang was the stronger mentally. The same difference was observable in their characters. Chang was more irritable than Eng, especially since an attack of paralysis with which he had been afflicted—this being in the side next to Eng. The latter had not only to bear with the irritability of his associate, but also to support one-half his weight. Among other peculiarities, Chang would sometimes break useful articles, or throw them in the fire.

In conclusion, let me say that when I turned up the skin and superficial f

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1874.

THE foul bird that dirties its own nest is to be found in the Philadelphia *Press*. If is just now engaged in the general effort of defaming its own city, and doing its best to blacken its reputation.

IF THE monitor "Dictator" had happened to have gone to the bottom, with what an air of accomplished prophesy every opposition paper in the country would have flourished its lofty "I told you so!"

THOS. HOGG, a Democrat, ran as the Citizens' candidate for Mayor of Franklin, and was elected; but as soon as his election was known, it was telegraphed all over the country as a Democratic victory. Comment is unnecessary.

THE New York *Herald* has reached the conclusion that it is useless to try to correct the impressions of foolish people. That paper's incorrigible lunacy with respect to the bugbear of "Cæsarism" led us to a similar conclusion a long time ago.

THE twenty-second of February being one of the holidays designated by law of the Commonwealth, with provisions that when that day falls on a Sunday it is to be observed the next succeeding Monday, WASHINGTON'S birthday will be celebrated this year, to-day.

APPEARANCES indicate an early opening of lake navigation. The straits of Mackinaw did not freeze over until late in the season. Reports from points near the straits state that the ice is only moderately thick, and the weather mild. Chicago shippers are already making inquiries for vessels to load with grain for the lower lakes.

SIMMONS, the man sent to Sing Sing prison from New York city, on a charge of manslaughter, was very rich, and at the head of the lottery fraternity. He made his money by lotteries, and it was business rivalry that prompted him to the fight in which he killed DURYEA. His riches did not save him from punishment; but probably the New Yorkers do not respect riches made by lottery swindling.

A "CITIZENS' National party," having ramifications all through the States, has been founded in New York's Bedlocks being to so amend the federal Constitution that foreigners may be eligible to the Presidency. We believe the Pittsburgh *Post* was the first paper in the country to propose such an amendment, but it grew tired of advocating it, after a while, as the "new party" leaders will themselves unquestionably do.

THE Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that under the Constitution of that Commonwealth a woman can be a member of a School Committee. The court holds that the Constitution contains nothing in relation to school councils, and that the common law of the land is the law upon the subject, permitting women to fill any local office of an administrative character, the duties attached to which are such that women are competent to perform them.

A NEW YORK paper makes a sensible suggestion, which, if acted upon by the city authorities, would probably be a great relief to the public and prevent much misdirected charity. It is asserted that there are in that city twenty thousand professional beggars, tramps, loafers, etc. More than eight thousand of these vagabonds are billeted upon the Commissioners of Charities, while the others are succored by private charity. It is urged that these people should be put to work for the city in cleaning streets, and other necessary municipal labor, and if too lazy to work subjected to severe punishment. Given the alternative of labor or punishment, the majority would probably agree to serve the city and thus earn support for themselves and families. The scheme certainly appears to be worth a trial.

AN ATTEMPT was made last year, in the State of New York, to take from the people the right to elect their own judges, and it failed ignominiously. The same fate, we are pleased to note, has fallen upon a second attempt in the same direction. A commission, composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, was appointed in Governor HOFFMAN'S time, to report amendments to the Constitution. The amendments were submitted to the last Legislature, and were approved; but coming up again this winter (the Constitution requiring them to have the assent of two Legislatures successively), a determined fight was made upon the principal amendment, which gave to the Governor the power to appoint all the State officers. It provided for taking away from the people their right to elect their own officers, and conferring the power of appointment on the Governor. The House, by a very decided vote, defeated it, and the other amendments fell with it. The Constitution tinkers of New York have therefore had two distinct notices not to attempt again their game of depriving the people of their rightful power.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, the celebrated British surgeon, has thrown the weight of his influence in favor of the practice of cremation or urn-sepulture as a method of treating the human body after death, instead of the present practice of burial, unpleasant in its associations and prejudicial to the health of the living. In connection with this subject the Boston *Globe* notes the following interesting fact:

It has been clearly shown that animal bodies can be reduced to their constituent elements in the quickest, surest, and least unpleasant manner by the process of burning or cremation. Recent experiments made by Dr. Brunetti, professor of pathological anatomy in the University of Padua (the results of which were exhibited at the recent Exposition of Vienna, and there carefully examined by Sir Henry Thompson,) show that the entire process of incineration of an adult human body occupies but three and a half hours, and that the cost is only about sixty cents in our money. The ashes and bone earth will weigh about four pounds, will be delicately white and can be contained in a glass box about twelve inches long, eight inches wide and eight deep. The adoption of some such process as this need not, as some persons imagine, do away with religious funeral rites, or prevent the tribute of devotion at a shrine. Indeed the former might be made more solemn and touching, and the latter more frequent and practicable, by the substitution of urn-sepulture for earth-burial; and, certainly, the dissipation of almost the whole body in the ethereal form of gaseous matter is far more typical of another and a higher life than the consignment of the mortal remains of the dreadful dishonors of the grave.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND THE CRUSADE.

An aspect of the female temperance crusade, not heretofore referred to in the way of comment, so far as we know, is its probable relation to the general question of woman's rights. There can be no doubt that a majority of women, as well as most men, shrink away from the social and political revolution which must inevitably result from the reform proposed. Every person of reflection perceives that nothing less than revolution is involved in the proposal to remove all the legal barriers and social obstructions, which at present exclude one sex from the exercise of rights and privileges possessed by the other. It is easy to see that the change desired would not be effected by merely conferring on women the right of suffrage. In order to secure for themselves the means of exerting in the affairs of government and society a degree of influence proportionate to their number, women would, of course, have to participate in the various professions and departments of business which play so important a part in social and political life.

But while every one perceives what a tremendous overturning of things established would thus come about, perhaps few can form any adequate idea of the revolution. In fact, few comparatively have ever seriously reflected on the psychological differences between women and men, or on the consequences which must follow from the ascendancy of feminine character in legislation and government. Even those who have reflected on the subject have been too much wont to look only or chiefly at phases of it favorable to the change. They think only or chiefly of feminine sensitiveness to certain forms of evil, feminine tenderness of heart, and other feminine virtues, while they exclude or ignore, or are positively unable to see "malign aspects." It is only when circumstances, when actual developments of fact lay open to general view antagonistic tendencies that some people are enabled to look at the other side of the subject. Thus, in England, where the right of suffrage in a restricted sense, is all that the agitators of the great question ask for, the current of opinion among members of Parliament was for a while daily growing stronger in favor of granting the women's petition. But at length this sentiment was almost entirely changed by the conduct and spirit displayed by distinguished ladies in discussing another great social question which happened to engage public attention. We need not enter into details further than to say that these women, highly educated and of unimpeachable respectability, showed unmistakably that they not only did not regard but could not comprehend a plain principle of English justice and liberty, and that, if they could carry their point—in the interest of virtue as it seemed to them—they were quite ready to fling to the wind the whole system of checks and guards by which the rights of the British subject are secured. With or without reason, members began to say—it will not do to admit them, for the present at least, to a share in the government.

It may be an offensive thing to say, but it is the truth, that the feminine crusaders in the cause of temperance are making an impression upon the public mind by no means favorable to the recognition of their right and fitness to take part in either legislation or administration. Doubtless some, perhaps many of them have suffered terribly from the drunkenness of relatives, and are therefore entitled to a certain sympathy in their warfare on the ministers of the evil. Sympathy, however, may not blind good citizens to the fact that the crusaders are carried away by feeling, that they appear blind to the claims of law and equity, and that for the sake of an immediate good result, they prove themselves careless about remote consequences certain to be lamentable.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Republicans of Allegheny City have gone through the forms of preserving the organization of their party, appointing a City Executive Committee, ward committees, &c.

This is all right, and may be regarded as essential, since no party can successfully maintain its existence without such organizations; but there is a refinement of cruelty in placing on this City Committee the names of gentlemen who were nominated as Republican candidates at the late election, and beaten through the wanton defection of their party friends. Seething a kid in its mother's milk is as nothing to this.

And just here it becomes pertinent to ask what is the use of a party organization, at all, in that city, when its Republicans show so little regard for it? Last fall, with a clean majority of 2,000 in the city, the Republicans of Allegheny permitted their State and county tickets to go by default, and our candidates came out of that ballwick with a bare majority; and last week they not only defeated their own candidate for Mayor, but allowed some of their best workers and most effective men to be slaughtered for the minor offices. Why was a noted Copperhead preferred, in the First ward, to HENRY M. LOGUE? and others in the Third ward, to WETTACH and HASTINGS? Are the men elected any better than the men defeated? No one will pretend that they are. Personal spleen, perhaps, has been gratified in their defeat, and some paltry grudges paid off; but the public good has not been promoted, and no good end has been subserved.

And yet such men as LONG, and HASTINGS, and WETTACH, and SMITH are expected to take hold of the party work, keep up the party organization, and bear its burdens, notwithstanding the fact that they have just been struck down in the house of their friends, and made the victims of a wild and wilful, and reckless insubordination. There is something too much of this. To set a man up, and then permit him to be knocked down, is mean enough, but to set him up and then unite with outsiders to knock him down is contemptible beyond measure.

We believe in party organization, and in the necessity of maintaining it; we urge our friends in that city, therefore, who have been so badly treated, to stand by the party flag still, and keep it afloat; but we insist that the rank and file shall also perform *their* part, hereafter. The time has come when the party in Allegheny City must either support their organization or abandon it altogether. It has been preserved, so far, not as a mere matter of personal convenience, but as a matter of principle; and if it is to be preserved hereafter, it must be upon that basis and that alone. We firmly trust the experience of the party, in that city, has taught it a lesson it will not be slow to cherish and improve upon. It cannot keep up the practices so lately indulged in, without committing suicide.

BLACKMAILERS UNMASKED.

Our readers will remember how, last year, a committee appointed by the Democratic Central Committee of Dauphin county, waited upon the Auditor General and demanded that the returns of State money on deposit in the banks should be submitted to their examination. The Auditor General being absent, the clerk upon whom the demand was made refused compliance, and the committee, flushed with indignation, hastened into the Supreme Court and asked for a mandamus upon the Auditor General to compel him to show the papers they wanted to examine.

Our readers will also remember how all the Democratic papers in the State, led by the New York *Tribune* and *World*, raved and swore because he refused to permit the examination demanded, as a plain evidence of corruption in the State Treasury. Was the one morsel of comfort they had, in that campaign, and they rolled it under their tongues with a rare sense of enjoyment.

The chairman of this baffled smelling committee was J. MONROE KRIDER, Esq., a leading Democrat of Harrisburg, and the application for mandamus was made in his name. He was the AJAX TELAMON among honest men. He had scented out corruption in the State Treasurer's office, and it was his mission to expose it. The New York *Tribune* was delighted to know that so good a man could possibly come out of Nazareth; and meanwhile the water of expectation dribbled from its gaping chops while it stood waiting for the awful developments sure to ensue.

We are sorry to hear, therefore, that J. MONROE KRIDER, Esq., the honest, the incorruptible KRIDER, has come to grief; and that instead of his having the opportunity to expose corruption, the taint of corruption has fallen upon him. In connection with a Democratic member of the House, he has been arrested upon the charge of sending out the blackmailing circulars, by which it was sought to bleed the banks of the State, by assessing them heavily for funds to secure the passage of the bill repealing the Usury laws. It is a clear case of blackmailing; and whether the money was to be pocketed, or used, as intimated, to corrupt the Legislature, the purpose was a vile one, and the means used disgraceful.

It will be noted that both the persons charged with this act are Democrats, and that one of them thrust himself into notoriety as an exceptionally honest man, while the other is a member of the Legislature. Their detection and exposure must be peculiarly mortifying to the Democrats of the State; as must be also the kindred fact that the first corrupt attempt to use or obtain money, under the new Constitution, has been traced to well-known Democrats. We await the indignant comments of the Democratic press of the State.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The capital now employed by the National Banks is $354,000,000. Mr. MERRIMON'S amendment to SHERMAN'S bill increases this to $400,000,000. The addition to the banking capital of the country, should this amendment prevail finally, will be $46,000,000.

The addition to the greenback circulation, which the House is sure to authorize, is $44,000,000, of which all but about $17,000,000 is now in circulation. The total increase by both methods will therefore be $90,000,000, and $63,000,000 above the amount now actually, if not legally, in use. The greenback circulation, it will be remembered, was originally $400,000,000. MCCULLOCH, while Secretary of the Treasury, retired $44,000,000 of this, leaving the amount, prior to the late panic, at $356,000,000. Secretary RICHARDSON claims the right to re-issue the $44,000,000 thus retired, and has already issued $27,000,000 of it; and it seems certain that Congress will legalize this, and restore the old limit of $400,000,000 to the greenback circulation.

If Free Banking should not be established, it is safe, we think, to conclude that the increase above detailed will be agreed to, and that henceforth we may fix the limit of the circulating medium of the country at $800,000,000. The National Banks will have a capital of $400,000,000, but their circulation will be but ninety per cent. of this sum. The fractional currency, however, is over $10,000,000, and the grand total, consequently, will be as we have indicated—greenbacks, $400,000,000; National bank notes, $360,000,000; fractional currency, $43,000,000—total, $803,000,000.

We do not undertake to pass upon the question whether this will be sufficient or not; but we have about come to the conclusion that this is about all that the country need expect. The fears of expansion on the one hand, and of contraction on the other, have seemed to force things to this focus.

For ourselves, we are free to say that we prefer Free Banking, without limit as to amount, to any increase of the currency up to a defined limit, which cannot be passed. We shall do very well as long as the limit is not reached; but the moment it *is* reached, we shall be just where we are now, impatient of the restraint and urgent to break over it. Congress, however, does not seem willing to accept this philosophy; and the business men of the country *have* philosophy enough, it is to be hoped, to accept what is inevitable, and wait for what is to come.

THE Boston *Herald* reports that in one of the public grammar schools of that city, the following lesson was required of the pupils of one class: To recite from memory the names of fifty rivers, forty-two straits, channels and sounds of North America, and pass in review from memory also, the fifty seas, gulfs and bays learned, or supposed to have been learned, on the day previous. Besides this, a recitation in history and arithmetic was expected, and all in one session. Wonder if children ever die in Boston.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Miss Shears is a dressmaker out West. She should have been an editor.

Have no respect for any man who has to feel the public pulse to learn his private duty.

The trade unions of St. Louis are being manipulated for the establishmen of a labor organ.

The Illinois Legislature is considering a bill to protect the credit of merchants from commercial agencies.

The Chicago sensational preacher, McCarthy, in his billiard saloon sermons, makes some very good points.

Sir Samuel Baker believes the influence of one steamer in the center of Africa is equal to that of a hundred missionaries.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* is the best paper in the country to steal items from—except the papers the *Dispatch* steals from.

Ominous. A single manufacturer in Vermont has already shipped over three tons of base ball bats to the Boston market this winter.

The Wisconsin Legislature refuses to pay money for a chapiain. Some of the newspapers advise the members to do their own praying.

There are 221,000 school teachers in this country, and 14,500,000 children of school age who come, or ought to come, under their tuition.

There is a Mrs. Peale in California who owns and manages a farm of 173,000 acres. She goes and does it, without holding any conventions.

Eli Perkins, it is said, froze his ears in St. Paul the other day; but it is a comfort to know that he has plenty left for next winter's frost to work on.

Wisconsin has a citizen who went to that State thirty-seven years ago, since which time he has never been across the State line, although an active business man.

In 1846 corn was quoted at six cents per bushel at Quincy, Illinois. Now they pay fifty-five cents in the same market, and still the farmers are not happy.

The harbor of New York is reported to be in danger of utter destruction by rapid accumulations of mud and sand at its entrances and through the anchorage grounds.

A Detroit woman lately left her husband's board, but took the bed with her, and now he is in a quandary how to word a legal notice of warning to prospective creditors.

A bill is now before the Ohio Legislature making an appropriation to purchase a couple of patent brain-coolers for the editors of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*.

A Bourbon paper says the Democracy have no sort of confidence in the Republicans. Strange; considering the number of confidence men there are in the Democratic party.

Experimenting with a patent extinguisher, the other day, the New York navy yard people got up quite a little fire, and had to fall back on the old style engine to put it out.

The following is the amount of currency in circulation in Great Britain, Germany, and France: Great Britain, $686,421,540; Germany, $557,772,008; France, $1,209 545,441.

The New York *Sun* the other day rejected the advertisement of a new publication entitled "Gaining a fortune by telling the truth." It was considered a reflection on the editor.

Six cents a mile has heretofore been the railroad tariff for passenger transportation in Missouri. But the Legislature of that State has now passed a bill reducing it to four cents a mile.

Canada is threatened with another invasion from the United States. It is only the women's moral suasion temperance movement which is going over now, but it is creating a panic in some quarters.

There are two hundred and sixty-six thousand sheets of old Congressional documents, and a few tons of seeds, lying idle in Washington, for which nobody cares enough to pay the postage thereon.

The California Legislature is considering a bill to compel all persons who have had their names changed to give the original as well as the adopted designation, whenever a legal proceeding is concerned.

It is suggested that as Congress is so desirous to economize, particularly in the departments by turning out the clerks, watchmen and messengers, it would be a good idea to dispense with its two chaplains.

Among the indications of industrial prosperity in West Virginia is the success of the Belmont Nail Works company, which produces 180,000 kegs of cut nails annually, and is building a great blast furnace.

Plain speaking. A rural Kentucky paper says: "This village may be set down for its full quota in the penitentiary, a few years hence, unless parents do something to check the hellward course of some of their children."

By the new freight rates it costs ninety cents to take 100 pounds of dressed pork from Chicago to Boston. That species of this article, sometimes classed as human, should immediately avail itself of the reduced tariff.

The net earnings of the two Pacific roads last year were $13,465,000, or sufficient to pay the interest on $224,000,000 at six per cent. It is time, therefore, to press the repayment to the government of the interest on the guaranteed debt.

The trade and mercantile marine of Liberia are increasing at a rate scarcely credible. An English company proposes to lay a cable from Cape Palmas, Liberia, to St. Vincent, Cape de Verde islands, thence to Lisbon, and from Lisbon to New York.

There is a side to the Abby Smith-and-hercows question, which the women seem to have forgotten—the protection which they receive from the organized law of the State of Massachusetts, is certainly worth their taxes, putting aside the vote altogether.

PERSONAL.

A man who was Mayor of Sacramento in 1848-9 has petitioned the California Legislature to reimburse him for $18,000 spent at that time in caring for the sick and needy. This is objected to as too retroactive, like Harry Meiggs's proposed pardon.

Sergeant Bates, we are told, keeps his ears warm by tying them over his head before he puts his hat on. In the summer, however, he uses them for a neck-tie, tying them in a beautiful double-bow knot, and letting the ends fall gracefully back over his shoulders.

Charles Kingsley says he is especially struck with the capacity of Americans for public speaking, and that he heard, last week, half a dozen better speeches thrown off upon the spur of the moment than he would have heard in England in twelve months.

The members of the court appointed to try General Howard are all West Pointers, their graduation being Meigs, class of '36; McDowell, '38; Sherman, '40; Pope, '42, and Reynolds, '43. In the inquiry and conclusions of such a body the country may place the fullest confidence.

A colored debating club at South Bend, Ind., at their last meeting debated the question "Who done the most to liberate the slaves, Abraham Lincoln or Jeff Davis?" The confederate President was awarded the palm, partisans arguing that, if it hadn't been for Jeff Davis, Mr. Lincoln couldn't have issued any emancipation proclamation at all.

Among the notables of Lexington, Kentucky, is the venerable Leslie Coombs, who, though nearly ninety, is more sprightly and active than the ordinary run of men at fifty. He has a good suit of brown hair, with scarcely a gray tint, and not an unsound tooth in his head. He dresses with the precision of his gallant days, with a rosebud in his buttonhole, discloses none of the infirmities of age, and seems determined to die young. It is the opinion of the people of the present generation that Leslie Coombs will never die. He is proud of Kentucky, and as for one ever of his Bourbon whisky and sometimes, when he indulges in the latter, ignores the 15th amendment by claiming the Old Kentucky right to "wallup the nigger."

An agent of the Khedive has lately been empowered to make liberal offers to a number of American officers to induce them to take service with the headquarter staff of the army of Cairo. Among those who have accepted are General Dye, who commanded a northern brigade in the civil war; Colonel Read, who served at the head of a regiment of horse with much distinction in the Shenandoah campaign of Sheridan; Lieutenant Rodgers of the United States Artillery, who had the extraordinary fortune, when a mere lad, to act by a provisional appointment as Adjutant General of the Eleventh Army Corps, on General Howard's staff in the war, and afterwards entered West Point, and got his permanent commission by the regular cadet course; and Mr. Prout of the Civil Engineer Department of the army, who served throughout the greater part of the war with a volunteer commission in a Massachusetts regiment.

A marriage which will excite some interest in Washington is to take place on the 26th instant, in Grace church, Baltimore. Mr. Bernhard De Westenberg, Minister from the Netherlands, is on that day to marry Mrs. Jane Allen Birckhead, a lady who has passed several winters in this city and won for herself a host of friends. Mr. De Westenberg has represented his government in Washington for two years, and is quite popular here. According to the laws of Holland a civil marriage is absolutely necessary, which may or may not, as the parties most interested desire, be followed by an ecclesiastical blessing. In the present instance, the bride being a member of the Episcopal Church, the ceremony, according to the Episcopal ritual, will first be solemnized, and afterwards the civil marriage will be conducted by Mr. Burlage, Consul General from the Netherlands. The wedding is to be as private as the circumstances of the case will permit.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Little Hatchet Story and Its Origin—Parson Weems's "Life of George Washington."

Almost the first thing taught the juvenile American citizen, in relation to the great Father of his Country, is the story of the "hatchet and cherry tree." Few, however, are aware of the origin of this universally known anecdote. The author of the pleasant and instructive fiction was Rev. Mason L. Weems, the pastor of a church at Pohick, and the friend of Washington, whose life he wrote. There are comparatively few copies of the work extant at present, although it was in its day a popular one. It is said that Abraham Lincoln, in the days of his poverty-stricken youth, borrowed Weems's "Life of Washington," and devoured it eagerly, as all boys do, but having left it exposed to the rain, where it became utterly spoiled, he pulled corn for three days to pay the owner for its loss. The title page in full of a copy of the work, in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, is as follows.

THE LIFE
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
WITH
CURIOUS ANECDOTES
EQUALLY HONORABLE TO HIMSELF AND EXEMPLARY TO HIS YOUNG COUNTRYMEN.
SEVENTH EDITION.

A life how useful to his country led!
How loved while living—how revered, now dead.
Dwelling this name he children yet shall nurse,
And with like deeds your own great names adorn.

By M. L. WEEMS,
FORMERLY RECTOR OF MOUNT VERNON PARISH.
PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1808.

The "hatchet" story, in the original words of Parson Weems, is as follows:

When George was about six years old he was made the wealthy master of a hatchet, of which, like most little boys, he was immoderately fond, and was constantly going about chopping everything that came in his way. One day in the garden, where he often amused himself hacking his mother's pea sticks, he unluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body of a beautiful young English cherry tree, which he barked so terribly that I don't believe the tree ever got the better of it. The next morning the old gentleman, finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by-the-by, was a great favorite, came into the house, and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him anything about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. "George," said his father, "do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree yonder in the garden?" This was a tough question, and George staggered under it for a moment, but quickly recovered himself, and looking at his father with the face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, "I can't tell a lie, Pa, you know I can't tell a lie; I did cut it with my hatchet." "Run to my arms, you dearest boy," cried his father in transports, "run to my arms—glad am I, George, that you have killed my tree, for you have paid me for it a thousand fold. Such an act of heroism in my son is worth more than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver and their fruits of purest gold."

Parson Weems had small idea when this little fiction shaped itself in his head that it was destined to descend to posterity, leaving his most labored and eloquent passages in oblivion, and be ground into the heads of children in the nursery as a piece of immortal and instinctive truth.

"Constitutional Amendment."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We propose to notice, as succinctly as possible, the character of the movement whose object is indicated by the caption of this article. The seventh annual address of the associated wisdom of this movement has been made to a gainsaying world. This address, once on its mission, and whatever it may accomplish or fail to accomplish, it will not lack the distinctiveness of a forensic, whose most sapient inspiration was the circumstance of a great occasion. More than 1,000 delegates—to be exact, 1,037—met in Library Hall to air a neophyte as yet quite novel to the American mind. These delegates represented eighteen States of our unholy Union. Yet, indicative of their economy and sound financial policy, in these golden times of expensive modes of transit, nine-tenths of the delegates were our neighbors and neighbors' children. True at once to their policy and object, the contiguous auxiliary societies delegated as a general thing their masculine forces, to swell the occasion and give the power of figures to their report.

To some of the delegates at least the convention seems like events of their lives. Never did the voice of wisdom ring clearer in eloquent discussions of law. Never did scientific representations of government come so nearly human comprehension. Never in sage's vision or poet's dream, did the final glory of life's trust and work, seem so near as in the unctuous prophesies of the hour. Every speech, theory, and promise, was gulped with the greed and confidence of unfledged birdlings. No one stopped to consider the ingredients of the hash. Predetermined to relish it, of course they did, and with many demonstrations of joy, notwithstanding it savored of

"Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog"—
Purp of black, and purp of tan—
Wail of God, and way of man.

Theories as thin as the milk of a stingy cow, and logic as bewildering as the prophecies of Daniel, so impressed the convention with the idea of its ethereal gravity and celestial mission, as to suggest the necessity of an improved patent of "Tom Green's" flying machine. Perched upon a crazy conceit, the only conscious need was wings. If the prayer of the Goddess of Liberty had been answered, they would have had them and flew on a return-less voyage to the roost of ages.

But as the event of this meeting passes into history, we feel a humane relief. Library Hall is no longer choked with that prodigious name—"The Religious National Constitution Amendment Association." Th. Nast has made it laugh out of Spanin, in its irreligious glee over subjects of his caricature, that the religious amendment far more than the Constitution of our government. The numerous delegates have gone out on the street cars and accomodation trains, pledged to seal, as by the old Zythian Covenant, to wander in by, if not forbidden paths, and be forgotten while they brew the buncombe for another annual blunderbuss.

All that is now sought, is to improve the occasion. The fluctuations of feeling that measure the public interest, indicate the possibility of some attention. Of this we are happy to avail ourselves, in order to pay our respects to this movement, by a consideration of its pretensions.

We express what we believe will be the ultimate judgment of the people concerning this movement, when we charge that it is a purse of political thimbleriggers disguised in the garb of religious cant. Like orator Puff, it has two voices—one, a voice for high debate, and one, a whisper for secret conclave. The first is heard in the speeches of the Pittsburgh convention, and the other in the caucusses of a religious society, savoring of signs, passwords, grips and signals. The ostensible object of the movement is set forth in the speeches of the convention; but the real object, for prudential reasons unstated, is clearly traced in the testimony of a peculiar class of religionists whose presence here is the result of defeat abroad. It is strictly the movement of mendicant orthodoxy, with a complement of property-men, scene shifters, and no forth, of "whosoever is deceived thereby." Ostensibly, the movement proposes such a change in the fundamental law of the land, as will supply a recognition of God's supreme authority, of Christ as the ruler of nations, and of the Bible as the source of all law.

This is all that is asked or prayed for. The reasons publicly urged in support of this proposed change are: That the Dutch, Irish, Chinese, &c., in coming to this country, may have no proper religious sensations and emotions by reference to the conspicuous constitutional tag, that shall index our Christian proclivities. And again, that certain other characters, who ought to go back on frogs dieteticially, if they have any reverence for their hypothecated ancestors, may be awed into a recognition of "Him in whom we live and move and have our being," or despair of the pelf of the pettiest civil office. Furthermore, it is urged as a consideration of great importance, that a nation may be born in a day. Now, what all this means is not clear. But if the last named event, in the implied sense of this movement, were to take place to-day, with a thousand grown babies in the city of Pittsburgh all sanctioned by law, to sensible people it would appear much like a national miscarriage—in the hands of these hasty doctors, a nameless abortion procured by priestcraft.

But whatever may be the specious logic of this movement, and whatever its influence with the people, its true character and object can only be known by reference to the history and political dogmas of a plople who are "bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh" among themselves. Their history is but an exposition of their political doctrine, and the record of varied and fruitless attempts to vindicate its truth, and carry its measures in state. The authorized and sanctioned history of this movement may be purchased at the bookstores in Pittsburgh. The doctrine, as contained in this book, may be stated as follows:

1. No man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

2. No body of men should recognize or confer this right.

3. The Church—the peculiar kingdom of the Divine Redeemer—is distinct from civil government, above and independent of the civil magistrates.

4. The unalterable form of church government is

5. Civil government, although distinct from the Church, is lawfully required by the Church to tolerate its ecclesiastical organization, and *support* it in the enjoyment of its established rights.

6. Magistrates are lawfully required by the Church to bow at the feet of the divine Redeemer and nurse his Church.

Such, in brief, is the doctrine, born of religious intolerance and bigotry, and in this country breathing rank political heresy and treason against our government, is the logic of the venomed offspring of the tinkers of constitutional theology. As early as 1640 this doctrine agitated the States of Europe. It was dominant in years of ceaseless strife among the papists, prelates and presbyters of Britton. From 1640 to 1688, the question among these lords over God's heritage was—who shall own the king, and run the State? The answer to this question in the "Revolution Settlement," is stained with the blood of many who were ever learning, and never able to come to the truth. These pious politicians disowning the settlement of 1688, were effectually excluded from the councils of the State.

Thus being deprived of the alimentary sustenance of State pap, and without the fabled fortune of Romulus and Remus, they fed on meats offered to idols, and managed to keep themselves alive. Cherishing quixotic dreams of royalty, they left the scenes of their defeat among the hills of Scotland, to go in and out, and find pasture in this land of freedom. Not satisfied with the precious boon of liberty, guaranteed to them in this country, they erected their judicature in 1774 for the purpose, they tell us, of carrying out, in this nation, the principles of the reformation policy. Reasserting their political doctrine and faith, they joined themselves anew in a most solemn league and covenant, for the overthrow of our system of government, and the erection of a religious oligarch. And this is what constitutional amendment means

For an hundred years this movement has charged that we are a Godless and Christless nation; that we are not ordained of God, but of the devil; that because the church unheeded by the State is allowed to rise or fall by its own exertions, the State is obnoxious to God, and will be destroyed; and that to compass their ends, or our ruin, they have solemnly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Thus, long have they shadowed us at every step of our progress, only waiting for a chance to shoot the American Eagle, and gag the Goddess of Liberty. Thus, long, with insane theories of government, and avowed principles of exclusiveness, have they been trying to muster a power sufficient to change our beautiful civil structure, monumental of the deed of our fathers, and cemented with the blood of our brothers, into a kind of a religious smut machine, to be run by the Christian church of this country, with a convenient automatic attachment for psalm singing in the halls of our national Congress. Some have been influenced to join this movement, and others have been impressed to serve it. A convention of one thousand men supplies inspiration for the announcement that the movement is on the eve of success, and to-morrow, when the petitions shall have been baled and carted to the Capitol of the nation, the national Congress, with the discretion of Davy Crockett's coon, will come down, and the work done, the year of jubilee will begin.

But not yet. The masses of the American people are not to be pulled, simply because some among them are born to that end. Let it be known that the measure of the demand is the doctrine on which it is based, and the people will have done with it. Say that this contemplated step gained, and appropriate legislation must necessarily follow, debating and enforcing the doctrine of the church in this country, and the fate of the movement is sealed. Let it be known to the people that this movement proposes the erection of an aristocracy of Christian believers, to be supported in their unavoidable intolerance by the State, and unto this end it means ceaseless sectarian strife—in a word, that everything embraced in the doctrine is implied in the present demand, and it will go without ceremony into *Limbo futurorum*—the receptacle of all vanity and nonsense. For, somehow, the people of this nation believe that the inborn bent and mind of this government, its *genius loci*, is Christian. The history that reveals its origin, rise and progress, reckons in it a providence that makes it an ordinance of heaven, if any nation ever was. Founded on principles of virtue, contemplating the general weal, seeking impartial justice, securing equal right to all men, it stands a monument of the unselfish devotion of its founders to humanity. On the world side, what is Christianity but unselfish devotion to humanity? Never was Christianity truer to itself or its mission, than when, in the erection of this government, it mantled it with the glory of its own divine philanthropy, and invited the oppressed of all lands to its sheltering arms. Illustrative of grand faith in the prowess of Christianity was that declaration of man's right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. It made this to be the one fair war field of the world's contending religions where Christianity, seeking no advantage it did not accord to others, entered to vindicate its power, and achieve its triumphs.

And well has it wrought in the largeness of its faith. Our nation, ordained of God amid the thunder and tumult of revolution, bearing the impress of His spirit in the principles of its peculiar institutions, and representing, as far as States can, the true ides of Christianity, is to-day the hope of many nations, and the land of promise to many weary with the oppression of years. To keep it so we are warned by the speaking blood of our martial dead.

Then, if the government does not need this proposed change to save it from ungodliness, much less does the Church need it to accomplish its mission. If it cannot succeed without the support of the government, it certainly cannot with it, and ought not to. Make civil power necessary to the success of the Church in controlling the consciences of men, and your logic proves that Christianity and our Bible are unnecessary, and are impotent. If this movement is right, then our patriotic sentiments and Christian are at war. Then the country or the Church must go down the cliff. But we fear not. Preserving civil liberty and minding our religious business, large success is in the near future. Should the demand of this movement ever become a moral necessity, one of two things will be true: either that Christianity is not what we believe it to be, and incompatible with religious liberty, or that the Christian Church will be filled with faithless cowards who are represented in the movement that now seeks to organize a civil and military crusade against infidelity and Catholicism, and to bring "whosoever loveth and maketh a lie" to judgment, under the *habeas corpus* of the church.

But we do not mean to be deceived. Christianity, the religion of a person, whose Author is worshipped, not "in this mountain nor yet in Jerusalem," but in "spirit and in truth," whose kingdom is not of this world—national—but of Christ—universal—denies itself, and is shorn of its power, when it seeks to describe the methods of the Holy Ghost by parliamentary rules or usages. Furthermore, we dwell in peace. And with our American ideas of Church and State commending themselves to us in our unparalleled prosperity, we look into the future, and our faith fails not. Those of every class who object to these ideas can go, or stay together. Voluntary colonization on the part of those who make the motion to amend might be a happy expedient. We would favor it, but for one man who, aside from this movement, is a man after our own heart. In some day in the 15th century, on Ascension Island, for the sake of the name—if it is large enough, they might build their church, and make their civil institution to supply the place of a weapons. To guard against the unsacramental and the unclean, and to insure their everlasting peace, they might announce that all infidels will be excluded, that Jews will be fed on ham sandwiches, that Catholics cannot be kept over Sunday, and that "no Irish need apply."

But whatever is for the best, while they stay here, this is for the best. Let them heed the sentiment of that grandest challenge ever made by infidelity to the Christian church, and uttered by Mr. Abbot in the Cincinnati convention two years ago, when he said—"Gentlemen, brothers: rise above the temptation to seek the triumph of your creed in political strife, and trust your cause, as I trust mine to the power of truth over the human soul."

A. H. NORCROSS.

At a recent fashionable wedding near Boston, it was announced the ceremony would take place in the church at 7½ o'clock in the evening. A well known musical gentleman was requested to preside at the organ, and, at the time appointed, opened the service with the "Wedding March." The church was filled with a large audience, but the wedded party was late. The organist played the "Wedding March" through twice, as a prelude. By the time the church bell had tolled out eight strokes, he had gone through the limited repertory of music appropriate to such an occasion, had executed a number of sacred airs in a style so rapid and novel, that few, if any, in the audience recognized them, and, finally, in despair, played the "Dead March in Saul, with variations of an exceedingly original nature. Still there was no signs of the wedding party, and the organist, thoroughly vexed at the delay, began and played a few measures of the air, "O, dear! what can the matter be?" and closed his introduction with the "Rogues March," to the movement of which the party, which had in the meantime arrived, passed up the broad aisle to the altar.

The Fancies of the Sick.

A diseased imagination is the usual concomitant of a torpid stomach. There is no complaint to which humanity is subject which the dyspeptic does not at different times suppose that he has, or is about to have. The only way to disabuse the sufferer's mind of these fancies, which are realities to him, is to infuse life and vigor into his digestive organs, and the most potent preparation for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is no affection of the stomach, no irregularity of the liver or disorder of the bowels, consequent upon indigestion, for which it is not an absolute specific. During the twenty-five years that it has been the standard tonic and alterative of America, millions of dyspeptics have recovered their health and the capacity to enjoy life by the sole aid of this wholesome and reassuring vegetable preparation. As an assimilant and an anti-bilious agent, a remedy for lassitude, debility, nervousness and morbid fears, there is no remedy known to man anything comparable to it in any age or country.

MEDICAL.

Fever and Ague Remedies.

Deshler's Fever and Ague Pill,
Shallenberger's Antidote,
AND
Smith's Tonic Syrup,

Are three of the best remedies science has yet produced for the POSITIVE CURE of that much to be dreaded disease, FEVER AND AGUE.

We have the certificates of some of the best citizens in Pittsburgh that were cured by the above remedies. WE GUARANTEE THEM TO BE A CERTAIN CURE.

For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
DRES

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 21, 1874.

It will be remembered that the regular report of the national banks at the Comptroller of the Currency was made for September 12, 1873, or just a week before the panic began. After the panic had somewhat subsided, the Comptroller called for two special reports of the banks during the trouble, one for October 13, and the other for November 1, in order that he might see how they had weathered the storm. These reports were not made public at the time, but we are now enabled to give their main features, as an item of interest:

SPECIAL REPORT, OCTOBER 13, 1873.

Resources.	16 Banks.
Loans and discounts	$15,745,332 97
Demand loans	69,201 92
United States bonds on hand	1,499,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	24,523 10
Due from approved reserve agents	847,085 49
Due from all other banks and bankers	839,186 41
Exchanges for clearing house	291,114 00
National bank notes	223,818 00
Fractional currency	38,044 83
Specie—coin	32,226 96
" gold Treasury notes	
Legal tender notes	1,792,558 00
United States certificates of deposit	100,000 00
Clearing house loan certificates	
Totals	$20,063,180 68

Liabilities.	
Capital stock	9,600,000 00
Circulating notes outstanding	6,616,873 00
Deposits of all kinds	3,336,129 88
Due to all banks and bankers	1,315,179 41
Totals	$20,867,681 99

SPECIAL REPORT, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

Resources.	16 Banks.
Loans and discounts	$15,286,097 46
Demand loans	47,362 65
United States bonds on hand	169,930 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,223 10
Due from approved reserve agents	545,330 63
Due from all other banks and bankers	740,294 97
Exchanges for clearing house	329,430 43
National bank notes	252,568 00
Fractional currency	35,135 74
Specie—coin	36,994 01
" gold Treasury notes	
Legal tender notes	2,286,338 40
United States certificates of deposit	100,000 00
Clearing house loan certificates	
Totals	$20,109,278 85

Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 9,000,000 00
Surplus fund	3,024,326 97
Undivided profits	1,290,291 27
National bank notes outstanding	6,574,304 00
State bank notes outstanding	16,920 00
Dividends unpaid	24,111 25
Individual deposits	9,161,348 68
United States deposits	45,000 00
Due to national banks	832,445 45
Due to State banks and bankers	738,108 37
Notes and bills re-discounted	45,000 00
Totals	$30,099,360 99

As compared with the report for October 13, we find a decrease in loans of $385,239, an increase in deposits of $1,186 204, and an increase in cash on hands of $1,133,068.

Senator Logan some days since impugned the testimony of the market reports of the newspapers, when they stated that money was abundant and the demand for loans light. These figures, taken from the sworn reports of the banks, shows most clearly that the market reviews are in harmony with the actual condition of the market.

—The present money plethora, in the opinion of some of our most considerate financiers, is at its height. If it be so, it may be a profitable point at which to consider the future. The *Financial Chronicle* is one of those that thinks the flood-tide of currency is reached, and says:

"The first point for consideration is the gold market. In August, another contraction, but the best thermometer we have of currency depreciation. Now, what are the facts? The price of gold is undoubtedly four per cent. higher than it was when Mr. Richardson began to pour out his $44,000,000 of currency. In October the price went higher, and everybody was expecting an immediate further fall, if not an early recession to par. Now the price is 112¾, and very few of our merchants or conservative bankers are conducting their business in anticipation that gold will fall materially below present figures for some time to come. The greenback issues are, no doubt, chiefly to blame for the late rise in gold. The premium has risen as the flood of currency has risen. But has this upward tendency spent its force? How will it be in the future? Are the expectations of our merchants of a steady price well founded? Will the premium of gold keep up at its present level, or will it go higher or lower? No man can solve the problem of gold except he first knows what the Treasury will do. If more greenbacks are issued gold certainly will go up, and if the limit of $356,000,000 is restored gold may probably go down. In presence of these dubious contingencies who will venture to say whether gold will go up or down? All these doubts centre, as we see, in the Treasury. All have their origin in the recent claim of Mr. Richardson to increase the greenbacks at pleasure, and he declares he has no doubt he possesses the power. Congress in favor of making the $14,000,000 of so-called reserve a part of the permanent circulating money of the country; but further than that, he thought there would be a majority in either House against any financial contraction that might be proposed. As to himself, he is opposed to inflation in any form. He says that the law of June 30, 1864, expressly declares that 'the total amount of U. S. notes issued, or to be issued, shall not exceed $400,000,000 and such additional sum, not exceeding $50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for the redemption of the temporary loan.' These are wholesome hints, and worthy of consideration in all attempts to discount the future.

—The following tables show the prices of gold, government bonds, and railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	112¾	112¾
1881, registered	120¼	120
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	120½	120½
5-20s, 1865	114¾	115
5-20s, 1864	120¼	120
5-20s, 1865	119½	119½
5-20s, 1865, new	119¼	119¼
5-20s, 1867, coupons	120½	120¾
5-20s, 1868	119¾	119¾
10-40s, registered	113	113
10-40s, coupons	116	116
Currency 6s	114¼	114¼
Currency 5s	114¾	114¾

February 21, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Western Union Tele'h	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express	66					67¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	66					67¼
American Express	66					67¼
United States Express	67¼					
New York Central	105	105	104⅝	105	105	104⅞
Erie	47¾					48¾
Michigan Central	90		90¼			90
Michigan Southern	85¼		85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Illinois Central	106		106			106
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾		93¾			93¾
Chicago & Northwestern	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do Preferred	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Rock Island	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. Paul	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do Preferred	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Wabash	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Fort Wayne	111¾		111¾			111¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Toledo Pacific						
Chicago and Alton	111¾		111¾			111¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	132¼					132¼

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	51¾
Penna. Scrip	97½
Reading	57¾
Belief Co.'s N. J.	123½
Oil Creek	17¾
Lehigh Valley	60
A. V. R. R.	92
Central Transportation	43¾
Empire Transportation	50¾

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 21.—There has been considerable movement in both clothing and carpet stock, and prices have been well maintained, owing partly to the favorable advices from the London sales, which opened on the 17th inst. We quote from circular of Messrs. George F. Moore & Co. for the following cable dispatches: "160,000 bales catalogued; large attendance of buyers; no quotable change on Description prices. Australian grease unchanged. Cape firm and rather higher; western grease 9½ddlot. Cannot buy good port Phillip fleece wool under 16d., and light Grease, Adelaide, 18½d." The sales here comprise 22 bales Cape at 58@71c; 20 do old stock Montevideo, 27½c; 50 do English quits, 54c; 5 bags low do, 43c; 150 do Australian, to arrive, 49c; 200 do fall California, 26@26½c; 1,500 B. do, 26c; 6,000 B fine do, 28@28½c; 10,000 B scoured do, 75@76c; 10,000 B spring do, 30c; 2,500 B scoured Oregon, 75 @ 80c; 4,500 B black California, 26@26½c; 10,000 B X and XX Ohio fleece, 45@46c; 2,000 B low scoured do, 36c; 1,000 B medium unwashed do, 40c; 20,000 B Texas, 30@34c; 6,000 B fine do, 33½@34c; 5,000 B mixed do, 32c; 3,000 B coarse do, 26c; 2,000 B do, lambs, 27c.—Shipping List.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 21, 1874.

REMARKS.—Considerable rain has fallen since our last report, and the probabilities are that there will be a heavy swell in the rivers.

The market showed more animation at the close of the week than in its commencement, though it could not be called active.

There is a fair demand for groceries, and dealers anticipate a large and remunerative spring trade. The uncertain state of the coffee market has its effect on the trade.

There is not the slightest change in the condition of the flour market. Dealers, however, are of opinion that better days are in store for them in the early future.

With regard to grain, we have nothing new to give the reader. The demand is light and prices are without quotable change.

The short supply of fresh eggs has had the effect of send prices up a figure. Picked eggs are plentiful but not fancied.

The supply of choice butter is still far below the demand, hence sales have been made up in the forties.

Potatoes are arriving more freely but prices are fully maintained for Peachblows and other choice varities.

The hay market remains quiet, sales being made as to quality and condition.

The cheese market rules firm, the late advance being fully maintained.

Below we give the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,927	Apples, bbls	120
Corn, sks	996	Hides, sks	138
Barley, sks	199	Rye, sks	138
Oats, sks	882	Butter, pkgs	106
Beans, sks	6	Potatoes, bush	635

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, February 21:

Flour.	Apples.	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Hides.	Bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
1,820	444	1,060	4,057	384	370	1,385	134	150	3,310
2,826	166	276	961	177	645	1,240	59	300	2,540
1,774	1,161	770	44	724	438	2,431	624	68	1,450
241	226	306	1,000	1,000		882	61	6	468
927	120		340	192			66		186
									770
									132
9,566	1,013	2,912	6,880	3,018	2,414	7,430	2,901	242	11,356

Cheese 75. Bacon, pieces, 2,400.

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Green $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl; nice $3 50@4 00.

ALES—X $5 ₱ bbl; XX $6; India ale $10 ₱ bbl; Bass's English ale, in hhds, varieties of 22 gals $22 75@ 22 24; 0dls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $62 50 @65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young's Hibbs pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles $5 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $5 ₱ doz; Guinness's stout, bottled by A. Burke, $5 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ₱ doz; Caldwell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 3¾@4½c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 9c; black lead 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6c@7c ₱ gal.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured extra, ₱ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured 9½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₱ lb, 15½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₱ doz $7 50; bacon shoulders ₱ lb, 8c; do ribs sides ₱ 9¾c; do short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9¾c; do clear sides, ₱ lb, 10c; mess pork, new, ₱ bbl $14 50; prime mess pork, $13 50; extra prime pork, $12 75 ₱ bbl; lard in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half bbls, ₱ lb, 10¾c; refined do for summer use, in buckets, ₱ lb, 11¼c; refined do in 3 lb cakes, 12½c; refined do in 5 lb cakes, 12¾c; refined, in 3 lb pails, 13¼c; refined do in 5 lb pails, 13¾c; refined do in 6 ₱ pails 13c ₱ lb; ham sausage, 16c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—As above remarked, the supply of choice is still short of the supply, and prices are a fraction higher. We quote choice table at 38@40c ₱ lb, some extra nice lots bringing higher figures.

BRAN—Choice white ivory at $1 00@1 20 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5¾@ 6½c; fair to good green 7½@8¾c; hurl 9½@10c ₱ lb.

BORAX—Prices unchanged at 16c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 ₱ doz; No 8, $3 50 ₱ doz; No 4, $4 ₱ doz; No 5, $5 ₱ doz; corn sweep brooms $2 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ₱ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ cans ₱ doz at $1 60; ½ do $3, 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $17; 10 lb do, $32 40c.

CANNON OIL—Sales f. o. b. at works at 18½c with the usual advance on small lots from store.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, ₱ peaches, ₱ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, $3@3 50; pine apple, $3 50; winslow's corn ₱ 95@3 00 ₱ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ₱ doz. 2 lb tomatoes, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; 3 lb peaches, ₱ doz, $3 50@3 75; pumpkin, ₱ doz, $2 00.

CHEESE—We have no changes to note in prices, and continue to quote as follows: Ohio factory at 16@16½c to the trade, and 16½@17c in small lots; young America 18c; Neumeglic. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

CIDER—$6 50@8 00 ₱ barrel according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—10 to $13 ₱ bbl; $3 50 to $4 ₱ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $1 50@3 ₱ case of four dozen pa kages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit, 11½c; ginger snaps, 12¼c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9¼c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 12½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Lonisville hydranic cement, $2@2 25 per barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 per bbl; Rosedale cement, $3 50@4; Youghiogheny, $1 95 @2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, Sc@10c; prime peaches, halves 14@15c; peeled 18c@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6¼@6¾c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We advance our quotations to per dozen, and now quote strictly fresh at 24@25c. Pickled not in demand.

AXLE GREASE.—Barrels ₱ lb 6c; ½ do ₱ lb 6¼c; ¼ do ₱ lb 7c; kegs ₱ lb 9c; cans 3 lb ₱ doz 3 50.

FISH—No 1 extra mess mackerel $16; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@ 7 50; large Georges codfish $6@7 50 ₱ 100; medium Georges codfish $4 50 ₱ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No 1 ₱ kit.

FEATHERS—No 1 75@80c ₱ lb; No 2 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—The market presents no new features worthy of particular mention. We give the following as the ruling of the markets: St. Louis $9 25 ₱ bbl; Minnesotas $7 25; Penn Mills $8 50; fancy Indiana $8 75; Kentucky, white, $8 50@8 75; Choice Ohio $8 50; Minnesota, spring wheat, $7 25@ 7 50; Wisconsin, spring wheat, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour $5 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oat meal $5 00.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a fair trade, and predict an active spring business. Sales are made at the following figures:

Coffee—Green, choice, 24c; prime 23c; good 20@ 21c; fair 19@20c; Java 28 to 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers 28c; in bulk, 34½c; Java 42 to 43c.

Tea—Young Hyson, fine, 80@90c; do, Gunpowder 90@$1 25; Imperial, 80c@$1 ₱ lb; Japan, 55@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong, 65@80c ₱ lb; fancy, $1 ₱ lb; Souchon 35@55c ₱ lb.

Sugar—Standard Ex. C, 10¼c; Standard B, 10½c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard white, 11c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c, and scarce; old or p, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9¼c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—There is not the slightest change to note in prices. The receipts are light, though fully up to the demand. We quote red winter wheat at $1 55@1 60 ₱ bush; white $1 65@1 70. Oats 72@75c. For corn 60@70c; shelled 70@73c. Rye $1 00@1 05. Barley, No 2, $1 60@1 70.

HUBBY—Choice clover 40c ₱ lb; buckwheat 30 @35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $1 50 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

HORSE—1873's 48@50c ₱ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 15 @18c.

HAY—Baled $18@22 ₱ ton; wagon $26@28.

HARNESS—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

ONIONS—Sales at $5 00@7 50 ₱ bbl, the latter for silver skins.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c ₱ gallon; fall 75c.

PEAS—$1 60@1 75 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows on track $1 25; at store $1 37@1 40.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@ 16c; ducks 10@12c.

PRINTING INK STOVE POLISH—Retail, dealers supplied at $6 ₱ gross.

SALT—Sales are reported sales at $1 60 ₱ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@1 85 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—There is a moderate demand at 6¼@6¾c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Sale in a regular way at 2¼@3c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $3 00@3 75; clover $5 25@ 6 00; flaxseed $2 15.

WHISKY—Prices have dropped a shade, and we now quote high wines at 99c@$1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 21, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak at inside prices; No. 1 spring $1 22¾ sellt, 122¾@1 24 hard; No 2, $1 20 cash, $1 20¾ seller March, $1 22¾ seller April; No 3, $1 17¾; rejected $1 08. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 53c cash, 53¾c seller March, 59½c seller April; new 50@50¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 84@85c, early, No 2 nominal at 84c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14 10 cash, $14 05 March, $14 30 seller April. Lard—demand fair and market firm at 7.30c cash or March. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 5¼c; short ribs middles 7¾c, loose and seller.

WHISKY—Sales at 99c; market closed with seller at 94¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour quiet; superfine Western and State $5 85@6 25; common to good $6 60@7 10; good to choice $6 80@ 7 00. Whisky lower at 99¾c. Wheat in moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 58@1 59; No 1 do and Minnesota spring $1 58@1 62. Rye quiet at $1 02@1 05. Barley and malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; new Western mixed 72½@73c; old 82c. Oats in shade firmer; white Western 61@63c. Hay, hops and groceries unchanged. Leather firm at 27½@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece steady; pulled 25@32½c. Pork firmer; new mess $16 75. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear 8¾c; short 8¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 9 5-16c. Butter firm at 25@38c. Cheese firm at 11@16½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Cotton dull, but unchanged at 15¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 69@69c. Oats steady at 48@ 52c. Rye steady; No. 1, $1 01@1 02. Barley active; No. 2, $1 82@1 84. Pork and lard dull and unchanged. Butter higher at 35@37c. Cheese quiet at 16¾@17c. Pork dull at $14 00@14 75. Lard dull—steam 8¾@ 8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6¼@6½c; clear rib 8c; clear 7¾c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib 9¾@10c; clear 10¼@10½c. Sugar cured hams, 14 ₱ average, sold at 14c. Hogs dull, with small sales; light $5 25@5 95; receipts 1,910; shipments 1,685. Whisky 99c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—Cotton, flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 spring $1 20@1 21; No 3 red $1 16@1 17. Oats—demand good at full prices; No 2, 47½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye higher at 88c. Whisky quiet at 95c. Pork dull at $15. Lard—all meats—buyers and sellers apart; held 9¾@10¼c; buyers offer 9½c less. Bacon dull; only small orders sold. Hams quiet. Hogs dull; shipping $4 45@4 85; packers $5@5 05. Cattle steady; choice native cows and heifers $3 75@4; fair to choice steers $5 25@6.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Business quiet with commission houses, but the jobbing branches more active in all departments. Cotton goods in fair demand and steady in price. Peppered flue brown advanced 3c per yard by agents. Prints, percales and fancy shirtings in good demand. Dress goods active. Fancy hosiery in fair request. Woolens quiet.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—Flour, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; white $1 55; amber $1 45; red $1 40. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer $15@15 12. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¼c; clear 8¾c, loose. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c packed. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Lard firmer; tierce 9¼@9¾c; keg 9¾@10¼c. Whisky 94c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Flour dull; superfine $5@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 50@7 25; State, Ohio and Indiana $7 50@8. Wheat quiet; red $1 60@1 62; amber $1 75@1 76; white $1 80. Rye firm at 90@92c. Corn dull; yellow 76c; white 75c. Oats very dull; State and Western white 58@64c; mixed 51@56c. Whisky dull at $1.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Flour and wheat dull and nominal. Corn active and firmer; mixed Western 76@77c. Oats dull at 55@57c for Western. Rye dull at 90@94c. Provisions heavy and unchanged. Butter active and firm. Coffee dull and nominal at 24@26c. Whisky dull and nominal at 99c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—market bare. Oats—demand good at 65@66c. Bran firm at 1.35@ 1.40. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 21.—Wheat quiet; choice white Canada $1 92@1 93. Corn dull at 80c. Oats and barley quiet.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 23, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, February 16	2,952	....	621
Tuesday, February 17	4,034	....	....
Wednesday, February 18	3,722	....	....
Thursday, February 19	1,425	....	1,070
Friday, February 20	1,787	....	916
Saturday, February 21	3,178	....	220
Total for week	19,061	....	2,827
Since January 1	291,898	4,192	78,257
To February 21, 1874	239,929	4,402	81,124
Same time 1873	192,262	7,596	50,912
Same time 1872	136,947	5,245	71,057
Same time 1871	82,959	14,841	51,612
Same time 1870	99,693	10,944	49,021
Same time 1869	90,535	11,269	49,069
Same time 1868	143,733	3,286	39,097

BUSINESS.

The oil market since the date of our last general review has undergone a variety of changes, one day an advance would be announced at all points in the oil regions, the following or the second day would announce a decline. The result is at the close of the week prices are about the same as those current at the date of our last general review. There has been a slight increase in the receipts of crude and a falling off in the exports of refined. The market may be set down as being in an unsettled condition. How it will turn remains to be seen.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received bbls	15,415	19,061

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past ten years from January 1st to

February 21, 1874	239 929
Same time 1873	192,262
Same time 1872	136,947
Same time 1871	82,959
Same time 1870	99,693
Same time 1869	90,535
Same time 1868	143,733
Same time 1867	34,254
Same time 1866	45,325
Same time 1865	4,707

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	650	2,427
Allegheny Valley Railroad	3,410	2 387
Total	4,060	2,887

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1st to February 21st:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Penn'a R. R.	10,924	14,841	8,893	7,596	4,402
A. V. R. R.	48,621	51,612	76,057	50,912	81,124
Total	59,545	66,453	79,582	57,508	85,526

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was dull; prices are unsettled. In the oil regions holders refuse to make concessions. As Parker's the rates were Union $1 90@1 95; Mutual $1 85@1 90.

The following sales were made at the wells:

2,000 bbls Union	$1 65
1,000 bbls Union	1 62½
2,000 bbls Union	1 60

REFINED.

Market quiet; sales light; held at 13¾c at the works.

Philadelphia—Buyers holding off. We quote spot at 14¾@14¾c; March 15¾@15¾c; April 15¾@16c.

New York—Spot 16c; March 15¾c; April 16c.

PITTSBURGH, February 21.—Crude steady. The market was quiet, opening on the upper road at $2 15, and gradually declined to $2 10, and closed at $2 15, with little doing after 10:30 o'clock. Refined prices a shade weaker. Sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot.....$2 15
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 10
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 12½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 12½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 10
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union.....1 95
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, cash.....1 90¾
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells.....1 60

NEW YORK, February 21.—Closing 20.—Market dull and rather easier; quotations somewhat nominal. Crude in bulk 7¾@7½c; refined 15c this month; March, 15¾c; sales 6,000 bbls March at 15¾c; 3,000 bbls April at 16c. Cakes 21½c. Naphtha 10c. Shipments and delaine fleece 38@40c; unwashed and clothing 28@30c. Pulled XX 42@45c; super 38@40c; scoured 55c to $1 00; superfine and extra pulled 48@ 50c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Market quiet; 8, W., 14¾@15c; crude, 6½c; sales 90c; sales nominal; refined 14¾@14¾c; March 15a15¾c; April 15¾a16c.

TIDIOUTE, February 21.—Market quiet at $2 10.

FARRERS, February 21.—Market dull; United pipe, immediate shipment, $1 85; Union certificates, $1 90; other lines $1 80a1 85.

PETROLEA CENTER, February 21.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $1 85a1 95.

OIL CITY, February 21.—Market dull at $1 95a2 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 21.—Market weak at $2 05 a2 07½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Sunbeam O W	440
Stevenson	Peerless O W	314
Stevenson	Peerless	310
Stevenson	Eagle O W	316
Stevenson	Eagle O W	228
Fisher Bros	Cosmos O W	300
Stevenson	Citizens O W	304
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	79
Duncan	Citizens O W	462

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sunbeam O W	320	Cosmos O W	300
Peerless O W	637	Citizens O W	845
Eagle O W	544		
Total	2,846		

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 21, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Phila	316
Citizens Oil Co	Jno R Logan, Phila	107
Total		423

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 21.—Scotch pig has declined 4sals on the other side, and the market here is almost at a stand still, trade being limited and confined to parcels to meet the present wants of consumers. The unsettled state of the market abroad is caused by the disturbing influence of the elections and the reported importation of large amount of pig iron from Middlesborough, England; we hear of no whole parcel having changed hands. In American pig the only item of interest is the strike of the hands at the works of the Cranberry Iron Co. The banking of the furnaces (we believe there were but five in blast) were immediately dampened, and eventually put out altogether, thus throwing the hands on their own resources. This will make a difference of about 1,000 tons per week in the production, and at the very shortest space of time the furnaces could not be again put in blast under two months. The Allentown company has, we understand, since withdrawn from the market, and refused to name prices for rustless delivery. Other companies are also holding off, awaiting results. This has given a little more tone to the market, though we do not alter our quotations. Some trades of No. 1 said to be equal to Lehigh, have sold recently as low as $34, but we did not learn particulars. We only hear of small lots Aurora at $25 for No. 1, prompt delivery; 50 tons No. 1, brand not named, and 500 do. No. 1 Allentown, for March delivery, on terms not made public. In new rails we hear of no business. Old are quiet; we hear of D. L. being offered for shipment at a price equivalent to $42 currency, laid down here. Very few of the rolling mills are yet running on full time. Scrap moved slowly; we quote same, though some holders asked $45; 100 tons, a mixed lot from vessel, and 50 do. cast R. R. sold on private terms. Manufactured iron remains quiet as previously noticed, dull at prices lower than stocks can be replaced.—Shipping List.

ST. LOUIS.

There has been but little change in this market during the past week; the feeling has been exceedingly dull all through, there being hardly sufficient demand at times to give either one or rates to the market. The condition of the iron trade has been for some months past in a very unsettled condition, so much so in fact that it was impossible to judge with any degree of certainty of the future, even by the shrewdest operators, hence operations have been confined almost entirely to spot transactions, manufacturers being afraid to enter into future contracts and buyers being affected by the same influences were unwilling to trust themselves to the erratic course of the market. Notwithstanding the fact that production has been largely reduced in all sections of the country the market has been greatly depressed, so much so indeed that some of the furnaces in the vicinity are taking of going out of blast until the aspect of the market shall have materially changed. The relatively high prices of ore and coal compared with the present ruling prices of pig iron is an important feature to the trade, for while the prices of iron have been steadily weakening for months past, there has been no corresponding reduction in either fuel or iron, and manufacturers complain that they cannot produce pig iron at a profit at the rates they are compelled to pay for the raw materials. Should the present prices in iron they only made a fair profit, but to sell at present prices is a positive loss. What the future will be cannot be determined, but the fact is pretty surely established and that is that prices have reached their lowest mark.

Toward the close of the week, there were some indications of a better demand, but whether it is only temporary or the forerunner of an improved market, it is hard to tell. The quotations given below are almost entirely nominal, but are as near correct as it is possible to give under the present state of the mark-t.

The price of stone coal iron is at the furnaces in Carondelet; of charcoal iron and hot and cold blast iron, in yard in the city:

HOT BLAST STONE COAL.

No. 1 foundry, from Iron Mountain and Maramac ores	$24 00@25 00
No. 2 foundry, from Iron Mountain and Maramac ores	22 00@23 00
No. 1 forge, from Iron Mountain and Maramac ores	20 00@21 00
No. 1 foundry, charcoal, from Iron Mountain and Maramac ores	26 00@28 00
No. 1 foundry, Tennessee charcoal	25 00@28 00
No. 2 foundry, Tennessee charcoal	23 00@26 00
No. 1 forge, Tennessee charcoal	21 00@23 00

COAL BLAST CHARCOAL.

Car wheel, from Hanging Rock ores.....60 00@64 00
Car wheel, from Tennessee ores.....59 00@61 00
Car wheel, from Alabama ores.....57 00@57 00
—Friday's "Evening Journal."

PHILADELPHIA.

February 21.—Pig iron in better request, but prices are unchanged. In some sections where the hands talk about striking, the furnaces will be blown out. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $25a26; No. 2 do at $23; and 2,000 tons Gray forge at the furnace at $20.

Manufactured Iron—Bar is more in favor, and prices have stiffened up. Sales at 2.3-10c ₱ lb. In rods little more doing. Sales of 1,000 tons at 3½c, and 3,000 tons, to arrive, on secret terms. New rails are held at $41@42 for Eglinton and Georgetown.

Nails—Are selling at $4 25 ₱ keg.

Old Metals—Are in better request. Sales of 5,000 lbs heavy copper at 25c, and 6,000 lbs heavy brass at 19c. We quote:

Brass, light	@14c	Copper, heavy	@23 c
Brass, heavy	@15c	Zinc	@ 6 c
Copper, light	17½@23c

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, February 23, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1874.

	Cents.
Baptista, Sister Mary, Wheeling, W. Va.	5
Bittimer, James D., Noblestown, Pa.	2
Chevalier, Jane A., New Chester, Pa.	2
Erdonann, Rastus, Worthington, Pa.	2
Lois, Mary, Allegheny, Pa.	2
Morton & Lewis, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2
McCann, Franklin, Bolivar, Pa.	2
McMillin, Archie, McKeesport, Pa.	2
Noteer, Michael, Allegheny, Pa.	2
Schrader, Hartman, Chillicothe, O.	2

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Cochran's Demurrer.

In the District Court, on Saturday, Commodore Cochran filed his formal demurrer to R. McIntosh, Esq., appearing as counsel in a certain case, on the ground that he was not a member of the bar, by reason of his not having taken the oath to support the new Constitution. Judge Ewing overruled the demurrer, and Mr. Cochran will now have a chance to say his pet point before the Supreme Court.

Slight Accident on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

On Saturday night the through freight train East, on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, ran into the local freight going West, which was standing in the main track. Fortunately there was no person injured and the damages are but slight. The accident was caused by the through freight passing a danger signal at Guffey's station without stopping to learn the reason for its being there.

Contract Pavement Block.

The contract for delivering 4,000 cords of cedar wood, about 6,000 tons, from Nashville to Pittsburgh on account of J. L. & W. H. Hastings, proprietors of Round Block Pavement, was secured by I. Willard Grubbs, for John Gilmore, of Pittsburgh, at the rate of $5 per gross ton, to be delivered in March, April and May. This freight will require at least 60 square barges for transportation, and is considered a very fine contract, all considered.

Christian Temperance Alliance.

As will be seen by the announcement elsewhere made, the second anniversary of the Christian Temperance Alliance of Allegheny county will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Arch street, Allegheny city (Rev. Swift pastor), this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. The following workers in temperance cause will deliver addresses: Rev. S. C. Jennings, D.D., subject The Past; Rev. W. J. Robinson, subject The Present and Rev. R. W. Pearson, D.D., subject The Future.

The annual reports will be read and an interesting time may be expected.

Arrested for Stealing a Watch.

Saturday afternoon a man giving his name as David Woods, visited the jewelry establishment of A. N. Kennedy, on Federal street, Allegheny, and asked to be shown some silver watches. His request was complied with, but none appeared to suit his fancy and he was about to depart, when a boy employed in the store quietly informed the proprietor that he saw the stranger pocketing one of the watches. Mr. Kennedy called in officer Geary, who was passing at the time, and Woods was taken into custody. Upon his person was found a silver watch case, the works in this particular case having been temporarily removed. The accused, on being taken to the Mayor's office, did not deny his guilt, and he was committed to jail for trial.

The Allegheny Mayoralty.

The rumors to the effect that Fairley would contest Ormsby Phillips's election to the Allegheny Mayoralty, have been again revived since they have once been proven false. The Sunday papers of this week both stated that Mr. Fairley still had the determination to contest, and that Stephen H. Geyer, Esq., had been retained as counsel to prosecute the contest. Last evening a representative of the COMMERCIAL called on Mr. Geyer to ascertain the truth of these statements, and was informed by that gentleman that he had not been employed as counsel, and that authority or proof had not been furnished, to support the allegations of fraud made by Fairley's friends. Concerning the allegation that early thoughtless residents of Allegheny voted in the First ward, Mr. G. stated that he had been reliably informed, and that he by no means believed there is no truth in the report. The legal gentleman moreover stated that it was a question in his mind whether, under the present condition of the Court, a contest in this case could be instituted.

Woman's War Against Whisky—A Counter Crusade Proposed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I rejoice to see the success of the crusade of the women against whisky sellers, and hope it may extend to this city. But now, in turn, that its fruits are to be tasting and testing, I would convince the whisky dealers make a crusade on the extravagance of the women. There can be no permanent good unless a reform on these lines is effected. Experience shows that there is no greater evil to any country than drunkenness. Drunkenness is only one of the many evils growing out of pride. The Good Book says pride always goes before destruction, and I am fully persuaded that more men are driven to ruin and drunkenness from the pride of dress and extravagance of their wives than all others. Shall we not, then, unitedly become contending against this evil. Remonstrance and harrassed by doubt, and henpecked at home on account of his inability to sustain the expense occasioned on this score, he seeks the saloon to get rid of his trouble. Woman's dress is as great an evil, as whisky drinking, and no permanent cure will follow the one cure without a reform of the other. Get the beam out from the pride of dress and extravagance of their wives that is all others. Shall we not